

Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES-DISPATCH
 PUBLISHED every day in the year at 10 South
 Tenth Street, Richmond, Va., by The Times-
 Dispatch Publishing Co., Inc.
 Address all commun-
 ications to The Times-
 Dispatch and not to in-
 dividuums.

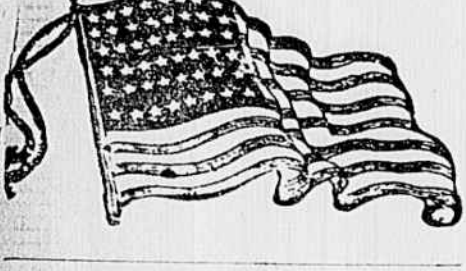
TELEPHONE: Randolph
 1. Private Branch Ex-
 change connecting with
 all departments.

BRANCH OFFICES:
 Washington, 1116 New
 York Avenue; New York
 City, Fifth Avenue
 Building; Chicago, Peo-
 ple's Gas Building; Phil-
 adelphia, Colonial Trust
 Building.

Subscription Prices by Mail.
 (Payable in Advance.)
 1 Mo. 3 Mo. 6 Mo. 1 Yr.
 Daily Only \$1.50 \$4.50 \$8.50 \$16.50
 Sunday Only .40 1.00 2.00 4.00
 Daily and Sunday \$1.90 5.50 10.50 20.50
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SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1921.



Dempsey Retains His Crown

JACK DEMPSEY retains his title of
 heavyweight champion of the world and,
 incidentally, of course, he is enriched by
 \$300,000, less what Uncle Sam takes from
 him by way of excess profits tax, as an addi-
 tional reward for fewer than a dozen min-
 utes of actual fighting.

Georges Carpentier, idol of France, goes
 back to his home defeated in his ambition
 to wrest the laurel crown of pugilism from
 the American's brow, but he, too, carries
 with him as a consolation prize \$200,000,
 less Uncle Sam's bit, with which to soothe
 his disappointment and keep the wolf away
 from the door of the wife and little Jac-
 queline.

So ends the international battle. It ended
 just as all but a few expected that it would,
 but not as a majority of Americans hoped it
 would end. It was the old story over again
 of brute strength, plus skill, against a smaller,
 more polished boxer. Carpentier had
 the skill, the brains and the determination.
 Dempsey's trail blood could not withstand the
 terrific punishment, and he went down carry-
 ing with him the hopes of France.

But Carpentier made a good fight while
 he lasted and he fell with his colors flying
 like the good soldier he was and is. France
 has nothing of which to be ashamed in the
 showing of its representative, and Carpentier
 will take home with him the genuine
 respect and honest liking of all good Amer-
 icans who have red sporting blood in their
 veins.

Dempsey was the world before him. No
 remains for him to conquer, and the
 age and the movies offer him opportunity
 to cash in on his title and swell the golden
 rewards of his fame. But while no serious
 contender for him is in sight, history will
 repeat itself, and one of these days a
 pugilist, stronger man will step into the
 pugilistic pit and lay him low even as
 yesterday he laid low the Frenchman.

With every titanic contest in the past
 thirty years we have believed that the apex
 of pugilistic pre-arranging and public in-
 terest had been reached. It may have been
 reached at Jersey City. This battle has
 broken every record of publicity, richness
 of purse, attendance and number of famous
 people at the ringside. Everything has been
 done in superlatives. It would seem, in-
 deed, that the height of pugilistic endeavor
 had been attained at last, but Americans
 know no limit and the future may outshine
 the past.

The strict moralists may demur, but the
 decadence of the prize ring, long preached
 and prayed for, is not yet at hand, and mil-
 lions of Americans attested yesterday that
 they still love a battle between two equally
 matched, physically fit gladiators of the
 padded gloves.

Indulging No Illusions

AFTER the President had indicated to
 Congress that he had no objection to
 the Borah amendment to the naval appropria-
 tion bill requesting him to call a con-
 ference between Japan, Great Britain and
 the United States to try to reach an agree-
 ment upon the limitation of naval arma-
 ments, the House readily accepted the
 amendment as it came from the Senate. The
 bill to which the amendment was attached
 found in itself assurance that there will
 be no let-up in this country's program of
 val upbuilding until it has secured the
 ensive establishment of the security of its
 expanding world interests demands. The
 United States will indulge no illusions re-
 garding the results of the proposed con-
 ference and reverse a policy adopted after
 a deliberation and with farsighted vision
 the future.

The President will take his own time in
 calling the call for the proposed confer-
 ence. For the fact cannot have escaped him
 that Japan is feverishly engaged in rushing
 upon the construction not only of the
 ships, which have been widely her-
 4, but of large numbers of submarines,
 destroyers and aircraft. Reliable infor-
 mation discloses that, with aerial activities
 entirely limited to the two and one
 years since the armistice, Japan al-
 ready has three air squadrons of six hydro-

airplanes each in commission in the navy,
 and is rushing a program providing for
 fifteen more squadrons. One hundred British
 aviation experts, in addition to a number of
 French, have been engaged as instructors
 of Japanese flying cadets. German experts
 in the manufacture and use of submarine
 devices also are at work on high pay from
 the Japanese government. Factories as well
 as purchasing departments are busily add-
 ing to the store of Japanese aerial and
 submarine equipment, and a new airdrome
 in connection with the navy is to be com-
 pleted and put into commission within a
 few days.

Why all of this activity, if Japan indulges
 nothing but pacific intentions toward all the
 world, and the United States in particular?
 Surely, she doesn't think that any nation
 strong enough to make the attempt has the
 remotest idea of invading the kingdom so
 long as she attends to her own business and
 does not aggress upon the rights of other
 countries. America is perfectly willing to
 discuss armament limitation, but it will not
 be caught napping at the switch in the
 meantime.

A Lesson From Kansas City
KANSAS CITY is preparing to erect a
 \$2,000,000 Liberty Memorial to its
 sons who served in the great war. It is
 purposed to make it a center of art, litera-
 ture and culture, symbolic not of war but
 of that enduring peace the American boys
 fought in France to win.

Because of certain recent developments
 in Virginia, which also is preparing to erect
 a \$2,000,000 memorial to its warrior sons,
 and for a possible parallel, or rather a con-
 trast, to be drawn between the two meth-
 ods of procedure—not an invidious com-
 parison, but one that should be helpful to
 Virginians by reason of the wonderful suc-
 cess and splendid harmony that have at-
 tended the Kansas City plan—the Western
 program is worthy of careful study in this
 State.

In Kansas City, the Liberty Memorial As-
 sociation, through its board of trustees, cor-
 responding in large measure to Virginia's
 joint library commission, conducted a great
 architectural competition, open to the
 world, under the rules of the American In-
 stitute of Architects, with cash prizes for the
 second, third, fourth and fifth designs. A
 jury of five nationally known architects
 was appointed to judge the designs, each
 one of which was marked only by a key let-
 ter, none of the names of the architects be-
 ing known to the jurors. When the winning
 design had been selected, after five days of
 consideration by the jurors, a great meeting
 of citizens was held, and before this repre-
 sentative gathering the envelope containing
 the name of the winner was opened. It
 then was found that Harold Van Buren
 Magonigle, one of the world's most dis-
 tinguished architects and artists, had won.
 The award of the jury was unanimous and
 the satisfaction of Kansas City was com-
 plete. Mr. Magonigle, it has been an-
 nounced, will be assisted in his work by a
 painter, a sculptor and a landscape gar-
 dens, each one of them of international
 reputation. Now that a design has been
 chosen and the architect selected, the as-
 sociation will proceed to advertise for bids
 preliminary to awarding the contract.

That is the manner in which they have
 handled the memorial project out in Kansas
 City. The enthusiasm of the public, the
 complete harmony that marks the under-
 taking and the entire absence of friction
 from the inception of the memorial idea
 are combining to make the Kansas City
 monument just what the city desires it to
 be: "A memorial that will stand for peace,
 good government and harmony, a memorial
 which architects will come from all parts
 of the United States to study," a memorial
 that will add to the fame of Kansas City,
 one over the building of which no shadow
 can rest to mar the glorious conception it
 symbolizes in granite.

There, indeed, is a lesson that he who
 reads may learn.

Fighting the White Plague

AT the concluding session of the tenth
 annual convention of the Allied Medical
 Association of America, in Atlantic City,
 Dr. A. W. Werner, of New York City, an-
 nounced the discovery of a vaccine which
 is said to be an absolute preventive and cure
 for all advanced cases of tuberculosis. A
 committee of leading physicians was named
 to make a study of Dr. Werner's discovery
 and report its findings to the association at
 an early date.

The importance of this discovery, if its
 sweeping claims can be established, cannot
 be overestimated. Perhaps in all of
 the progress made by medical science no
 single discovery would equal it in the boon
 it would confer upon afflicted humanity. The
 disease of tuberculosis is widespread and
 causes about one-seventh of the deaths
 throughout the world. It prevails in all lat-
 itudes, and no race is exempt. Its clinical
 features were recognized many centuries
 ago, and Hippocrates and Galen described
 them very accurately; but it was not until
 the growth of anatomical study in the
 seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that
 the characteristic lesions (tubercles) were
 recognized and associated with the disease.
 Important additions to the pathological
 knowledge of tuberculosis were made in the
 nineteenth century. Virchow's work in
 cellular pathology and finally Koch's brilliant
 discovery of the causative bacillus in
 1882 settled all doubts as to the genesis and
 pathology of the disease, and since then
 nothing essential has been added to our
 knowledge concerning it.

With the causative bacillus determined,
 medical effort has been rewarded with
 some success in the treatment of the dis-
 ease in its early stages, but no successful
 specific treatment for its advanced stages
 has been found. Koch's tuberculin and its
 various modifications and the different anti-
 toxins and antitubercle serums are being
 used, but have to be administered with
 great circumspection. The treatment of
 tuberculosis is in most cases best carried
 out in well-regulated sanatoria, where the
 patient's life and habits are under expert
 surveillance. The main objects in view are
 to place the sufferer in an environment
 favorable for the attainment of the best pos-
 sible nutrition, to relieve the cough, sweats
 and other wearing symptoms, and to give
 medicines that tend to check the progress
 of the disease.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

Lagniappe.
 Progress hates Tomorrow.
 Credit is a smiling friend until reckoning
 day.

Can you remember how it used to feel to
 get a loan?
 To a man up a tree, the ground looks hard.
 Dead men make mighty little argument.

In the Line.
 The telephone girl was hanging out the
 wash when she came across a useless old rag
 stuck on the rope with a pin.
 Creaking it thus and ripping it thus, she
 chuckled it hence, thus, and remarked:
 "Get out o' the way; you're on a busy line!"

Reasons for Hunting.
 1. The Income Tax.
 2. A wife and six children.
 3. A flivver with a balance due.
 4. Four mortgages and a coal bill.
 5. To keep from dying of dry rot.

"One of Bowles's."
 Suffering seven weeks' drouth, we experi-
 enced a heavy shower, and then it passed.
 Asking the farm man if the rain did any
 good, he replied:
 "Y'all go out in de c'nfield an' dig down
 a inch an' you'll fin' de groun' dry as a gin
 bottle!"

Confiscated.
 From an unidentified exchange we fitch
 the yarn of a colored brother who applied
 to the prohibition agent for a permit to get
 some sacramental wine for the church.
 "I guess that will be O. K.," said the agent.
 "What will you have—claret, sherry or port?"
 "Well, sah," said the Deacon, "we all done
 took a vote on dat very question, an' de
 congregation was unanimous for gin!"

Creation.
 The Lord made the Earth, and the waters and
 the sky; then He made Man, and it was
 well.
 Then he made Woman, and instantly realiz-
 ing that the best of things can be over-
 done, immediately quit and called it a
 day.

Up With the Times

By H. O. R.

Kansas City newspapers print full-page
 drawings of that city's beautiful Liberty Me-
 morial building. Virginia papers can't fol-
 low the example because the contractor hasn't
 informed the library commission what the de-
 sign will be or what architect will draw it.

Spirits can't prove insanity, says a headline.
 Perhaps not, but the Richmond hoodleg brand
 can cause it.

Nebraska judge gives 16-year-old bride a
 divorce and then a spanking. Perhaps if he
 had reversed the order she would not have
 needed the divorce.

Dispatch says "Japan's visiting Diet elega-
 tion finds trouble with United States." They
 should have been warned to stay away from
 our Greek restaurants.

Too bad the G. O. P. Congress could not
 repeal the armistice with Germany and start
 from the bottom on its peace-making job.

Illinois jury in liquor case retired and took
 along four quarts of the evidence. The evi-
 dence lasted several hours and then a ver-
 dict was returned in twelve reels.

Bill Haywood wirelessly that he is coming
 back from Russia. Uncle Sam is out of luck,
 and the first thing we know Senator France
 will be returning from Russia.

Fact that Bill Taft had changed his legal
 residence from Cincinnati to New Haven came
 mighty near beating him for the chief jus-
 ticeship, but his Ohio nativity finally pulled
 it through.

Jane will go down in history as one of the
 dullest months in years, in which respect it
 is no different from all the other months under
 the well-known amendment.

Reports from Jersey City say there were
 no empty seats in the section reserved for
 professional reformers and uplifters.

Echoes From Down Home

Is it not a fact that too many of the pro-
 fessing Christians of the United States are
 really little concerned about the social and
 political as well as moral destiny of the na-
 tions of the world? Do they in fact regard
 themselves as their "brother's keeper"? Do
 Christians give themselves any special amount
 of concern about the fate of the other fellow,
 the weaker brother or sister?—Kinston Free
 Press.

A gentleman in Raleigh yesterday received
 a letter from a prominent gentleman in Wash-
 ington, not a Democrat, which contained this
 paragraph: "It will interest you to learn
 that a Republican Senator told me this morn-
 ing that he considered this administration a
 one-term affair, and that the whole country
 was disgusted with it."—Raleigh News and
 Observer.

The appointment of a negro to be register
 of deeds of the District of Columbia, with
 white subordinates, might be taken to mean,
 among other things, that Republicans have
 been spoiling when they talked of hopes of
 breaking into the South.—Greensboro News.

Silver is being taken from the dinner table
 at the White House by the President's guests
 and nobody seems to know how to end this
 practice of the sovereign hunters. It might
 be a good idea to use chains with which to
 tie the food tools to the table, or be more
 particular in selecting the guests.—Durham
 Herald.

Republican "big business" is going on the
 theory that it won't have to worry about its
 overhead charges so long as it can put down
 the charges of having an underhold on the
 government.—Asheville Citizen.

They have been slow enough with putting
 the peace resolution, the tariff bill and the
 tax revision matter through—or in getting
 them started, we should say—but when the
 House and Senate picked up the beer business,
 there was expedition.—Charlotte Observer.

The Pons-Winnecke comet is said to have
 suddenly altered its course, flipped its tail a
 witness and shot away from the earth
 as he tilted for election. Well, what's one
 hypotenuse more or less, anyhow?—Wilmington
 Star.

The man who fights and scrambles for pub-
 lic office through a party primary has no
 right to kick about the amount of work the
 job entails after he gets it.—Winston-Salem
 Journal.

The Times-Dispatch Sunday Sermon

By J. A. Eubank.

Text: "And He was withdrawn from them
 about a stone's cast, and kneeled down, and
 prayed, saying, Father, if Thou be willing,
 remove this cup from Me; nevertheless not My
 will, but Thine, be done."—Luke xlii, 41-42.

The instinctive dread of death when its
 presence is realized to be near stirs human
 nature to its profoundest depths, and in the
 weakness of the flesh it shrinks from it in
 horror.

In this respect Jesus was not different from
 other men, but in His conception of the duty
 of one who has apprehended truth, to live and,
 if need be, die that it might be established in
 the world. He went to His martyrdom as
 fearlessly as others who preceded Him, who,
 like Him, had found the inward kingdom—
 that essential life in which Marcus Aurelius
 affirms, "Things themselves touch not the soul,
 not in the least degree," all outward circum-
 stance being but a passing thing.

Jesus had reached His fixed point of right-
 ness, and holding to it with the clutch of im-
 movable resolve, He progressed in the knowl-
 edge of the infinite law of life and His soul
 held sweet communion with the Father of
 Life and gathered strength for the ordeal
 that in His presence He foresaw He had to
 undergo.

In acceptance of these teachings by which
 He had found the means of reaching the di-
 vine contemplative, or correlation with the
 Father, He realized duty demanded that death
 should be suffered without flinching, that in
 His martyrdom the truths revealed to Him
 might become the common heritage of man-
 kind.

Socrates had stood before his accusers and
 heard, undaunted, their verdict of death. Be-
 cause, like Jesus, in the eternal urge to right-
 ness he had attained to the inward kingdom,
 from whose joy not even death can force
 abandonment.

Hear him, as just before drinking the fatal
 hemlock, he turned to his accusers and spoke
 these words which will live always: "I am
 hardy angry with my accusers, or with those
 who have condemned me to die. . . . I have
 one request to make of them. When my
 sons grow up, visit them in the same way
 that I have vexed you, if they seem to care
 for riches, or for any other thing, before
 virtue; and if they think that they are some-
 thing, when they are nothing at all, reproach
 them, as I have reproached you, for not caring
 for what they should, and for thinking that
 they are great men when in fact they are
 worthless. And if you will do this, I myself
 and my sons will have received our reward,
 and your hands. But now the time has come,
 and we must go hence; I to die, and you to live.
 Whether life or death is better is known to
 God, an dō God only!"

Jesus taught truth, lived for the truth and
 died for it, as others before Him had done,
 but He impressed it more lastingly than any
 great teacher who had preceded Him.

From Karina Trask's inspiring little vol-
 ume, "The Mighty and the Lowly," recently is-
 sued from the press, the force of Jesus' per-
 sonality in His growing influence to bring hu-
 manity into contemplation of the essential
 truths that it needs to learn, we appropriate
 and condense the following thoughts as ap-
 plicable to today's lesson:

The contemplation of that life is arousing
 to those who consider it historically. Quite
 apart from the spiritual side, when one con-
 templates the attitude in which Jesus moved
 on earth, one is taken psychically to an high
 mountain.

So long Jesus had been looked upon through
 the eyes of interpreters and commentators
 that the world fails to realize the thrilling
 dramatic beauty and dynamic power of His
 personality. The record of the life of
 Jesus read simply, as the story of any other
 man is read, without prejudice or precon-
 ception, without theological bent or bias,
 shows a glorious being of the heroic type.

To many, Jesus is the very God of very
 God, begotten, not made, to man; He is the
 Son of God, only as every reformer soul may
 be the son of God; but in either case He is,
 on the human side, and historic person. Yet
 there are multitudes of men who, not accept-
 ing Jesus theologically, will not consider His
 life historically because they think of Him
 only as a being enshrined in ecclesiastic se-
 clusion or obsolete superstition.

If these unthinking men and women would
 only consider Jesus as a living character,
 would see His life and His words as they
 read the life and words of any other character
 in history, they could not fail to give Him
 their utmost enthusiasm.

If those who have neglected to consider
 Jesus, because they have thought He was a
 churchy possession only, and those who have
 turned away from Him in reaction from the
 traditional picture forced upon their youth,
 will once turn and look upon Him as a man
 walking on the earth, they will find captivat-
 ing, compelling qualities that will en-
 thrall them; they will find a shining personality
 that will fascinate them, that will win their
 worshipful love—and then they will listen to
 the words of any philosopher, prophet, sage or
 seer.

To those who have so considered Him, His
 presence still lingers on the earth. His per-
 sonality is as living, as vivid as it was twenty
 centuries ago.

Hence, it can hardly be successfully con-
 sidered that in His life, death and teachings,
 He is the outstanding personality of all the
 centuries. In the history of the world, there
 is no other figure that has exerted upon
 a civilization that must be increasingly pro-
 gressive toward higher ideals, or else revert
 to darkness and chaos.

"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth,
 will draw all men unto Me."

Health Talks by Dr. Brady

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
On Taking a Glass of Beer.

I would like to learn what proportion of
 physicians in this State have qualified under
 the present laws to write prescriptions for
 alcohol. Have you any information
 on this point for the country at large?—G. E.
 Answer: In twenty-four States where it was
 possible (in March) for physicians to pre-
 scribe liquor under a special permit, only
 23.37 per cent of a total of 112,238 legally qual-
 ified physicians had at that time taken out
 permits. That is about 26 per cent of the
 physicians. In other words, three out of four
 reputable physicians do not deem alcohol
 necessary in the treatment of disease. As
 for the prescribing of beer, that was a bad
 attempt at a joke by the politicians at Wash-
 ington, but at present it would seem that the
 politicians would have to look elsewhere for
 their beer, for they can't persuade reputable
 doctors to "prescribe" it.

Long-Distance Diagnosis.
 Now please give me your candid
 opinion—is it cancer, or what? (Mrs. B. F.)
 Answer: On coming out of a trance and
 making a few passes over the keys I think
 it is more likely what I saw, it is no wonder
 that quacks and nostrum makers live in
 such swell mansions. My friend, it is impos-
 sible to diagnose accurately by mail. An
 examination by your physician is the safest
 and best course for you to pursue.

About This Time o' Year



BOLSHEVIST REVOLUTION IMPARTIALLY TOLD IN DETAIL BY PROFESSOR E. A. ROSS

University of Wisconsin Educator Who Was in Russia
 From March, 1917, to January, 1918, Recounts
 Stirring Events in Vigorous Language.

In "The Russian Bolshevik Revolution," by
 Edward A. Ross, Ph.D., L.D., Professor of Sociology
 at the University of Wisconsin, we have a book
 long-awaited by alert American readers—an impartial, well-
 informed, objective history of those
 ten tremendous months in Russia
 from March, 1917, to January, 1918,
 during which the provisional govern-
 ment of which Kerensky was the out-
 standing figure was set up and de-
 stroyed and, coming up to the time
 when the Soviet republic was started,
 on its way. It is without question
 the only book available in English
 which does this, and it is undoubtedly
 a permanent addition to the litera-
 ture of a colossal movement.

Professor Ross recounts the events
 and interprets them, giving their
 background and their meaning, with-
 out making moral characterizations
 of either men or events. The reader
 must make his own decisions as to
 good or bad.

Professor Ross was on a tour of
 Russia when the revolution was ac-
 complished, during which he traveled
 over many thousands of miles to
 many parts of the old Russian Em-
 pire. In addition to the material
 gathered at first-hand he spent
 months collecting and verifying other
 material from Russian sources for the
 book. And probably there is no man
 in America so well equipped as Dr.
 Ross to gather the facts of the Bol-
 shevism, and to interpret them in all
 their bearings and to interpret them
 in their direct, vigorous, memorable
 language.

Many readers compare Dr. Ross's
 style with that of the great writers of
 the past. His style is simple, direct,
 and alluringly commonsense with
 those qualities of the late William
 James, also a Ph. D. and a pro-
 fessor. Dr. Ross, however, is a
 much more traveled person than was
 Professor James. He has covered
 systematically for purposes of study
 a large part of South America, China
 and Russia, and he has traveled in
 many other countries as well. He is
 passionately interested in people,
 which might be expected of a profes-
 sor of sociology, the science con-
 cerned with how you and I and the
 man across the street are going to
 get along together. His travel books
 almost never deal with scenery; he
 sees people, and the scenery only as
 it affects people.

Dr. Ross coined the phrase, "race
 suicide," which he considers Roosevelt
 adopted and popularized. He was one
 of the earliest and most prominent
 advocates of immigration restriction
 at a time when the popular idea was
 that our house should be wide open to
 anybody and everybody. He is a
 man who wanted to come to America
 but who, however, most people agree that
 he was right all the time and cheerfully
 adopt his arguments and statistics.

ORPHAN DINAH. By Edna Phil-
 lips. The Macmillan Co., New York.
 A drama of the Dartmoor country,
 which probably is Mr. Phillips' fa-
 vorite background. "Orphan Dinah" is
 a wonderful type of English country
 woman, brave, quick-witted, passion-
 ate and determined. When ques-
 tion of bigamy arises, the attitude of
 these slow-thinking folk is finely
 analyzed. The several romances that
 are entwined with Dinah's tale into
 insignificance beside this question
 of Dinah's courage and clear sight
 bring her happiness in spite of the
 difficulties that are put in her way
 by tradition and stupidity. This will
 stand with the most popular of Mr.
 Phillips' novels. The delightful
 Dartmoor background gives the
 drama of these interesting country
 people a charm which only he can
 achieve.

THE WRECK. By Rabindranath
 Tagore. The Macmillan Co., New
 York.
 A young Hindu law student is in
 love with a girl of Brahmin family.
 To prevent the marriage, his father
 sends him to wed the daughter of a
 friend living at some distance from
 Calcutta. Seeing no way out, Ramesh
 suddenly marries the girl. On the
 way back to Calcutta the bride party
 is, except for Ramesh, completely
 wiped out by a